



The Doctors of Industry

Roosevelt—Building Reform
Landis—Clean Baseball
Hays—Clean Movies

EVERYONE knows the story of the goose that laid the golden egg, and everyone knows about "The public be 4-4."

Well, when the public began to hold the nose over professional baseball and when the public began to talk about a drastic censorship of the motion pictures, the owners of the baseball game and the movie goose realized that it was high time to quit "The public be 4-4" policy and to send out a hurry-up call for the best goose-doctor to be had for love or money.

New the construction industry, having arrived at the point where the average man is afraid to build a house and even the most reckless takes out heavy insurance, has sent out an S. O. B. call for the goose-doctor—and has got him on the job.

Which is to say, as most people know, that Judge Keneaw Mountain Landis has left the federal bench to make and keep baseball straight and that W. H. Hays has quit the office of United States postmaster general to make and keep the movies decent.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is the third goose-doctor. He has taken the job of making and keeping the construction industry straight and efficient.

Former Judge Landis is supposed to get about \$100,000 a year. Former Postmaster General Hays is reported to receive a salary of \$100,000 a year. What former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, former Vice-Presidential Candidate Roosevelt, gets is not known—but he will earn his salary, whatever it is.

From one viewpoint Dr. Roosevelt has the biggest and hardest job of the three. Construction includes almost everything from the putting together of a hen coop to the erection of a 50-story skyscraper and from the laying of a cable to the building of a reservoir dam. In fact, it is one of our most important industries. First probably comes agriculture, then the construction industry and then transportation. Right now, you know, there is a tremendous shortage of homes and living quarters all over the country, with high rents, and a host of attendant evils.

Doctor Roosevelt is probably a good man for this job, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, they say he never had a single strike in a single trade in the government shipyards during his seven years. There must have been something like 100,000 civilians in those shipyards. Credit for these conditions is given to Dr. Roosevelt's "red-tape" conference methods under which a grievance, real or imaginary, could be thrashed out.

These "red-tape" methods will be a feature of the American Construction Council, the new body to be called, under the management of Dr. Roosevelt, its first president. Apparently something of the kind is necessary. Each of co-ordination in the construction industry certainly has brought him of trouble to all concerned. The workers have not had steady work. Violent strikes have been common.

from the Orient with a lot of big grasshoppers on board that were picked up 600 miles from land. The ship's officers report that besides the insects that alighted on the decks the ones that had fallen from the sky were dotted with quantities of them that had fallen from the sky. The grasshoppers are equipped with air men. In addition to breathing tubes, known biologists say the grasshoppers are able to fly long distances, and when they alight on the water, are buoyed up by the air men. These authorities also assert that the

big insects came from the Aleutian Islands, where they are abundant in the spring.—Christian Science Monitor.

Musical Modernist.
"Did you know that you sang off the key when we were rendering 'The Star Spangled Banner.' I suspected it," replied Senator Borah. "I always want to sing the words of that song and I thought maybe my tone would pass without much notice, as a little jam effect."

Thoughts After Forty.
Cupid thrashes the tar out of genius. A great man, in his late letters, writes the same kind of drivel as the rest of us.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Early Civilizations
It is not only a pity with any degree of certainty which form of civilization came into existence first. About 6,000 before Christ, flourishing city states appear in the Mesopotamian region, indicating an antiquity for the civilization of Babylon that may be carried back approximately to the dawn of man's civilization before Christ. In Egypt the latest research has revealed the great civilization of

Hold-up methods have been employed. Capital and labor have often "got together" by methods that have sent the "get-togethers" to prison. The public hasn't been able to build, even at prices that were practically prohibitive.

President Roosevelt talks freely concerning his job. Here's an official statement by him, just as he wrote it: "Every component part of the building industry has joined in the formation of the American Construction Council.

"Problems the council will attempt to solve include two of immense importance to the public—ending unemployment and lowering the cost of building construction.

"No effort ever has been made to coordinate the various branches of the building industry, although it is the second largest industry in the United States, giving employment to 2,000,000 men and with a delayed program of new construction estimated at \$15,000,000,000.

"There has been no system in building construction, no co-operation between contractors, material manufacturers and labor.

"It is the aim now to bring all the forces of building construction together.

"Reports from members of the American Construction Council show that the building industry is so far revived that already a shortage of skilled labor exists in certain localities.

"And it is predicted that before fall there will be a general shortage of common labor.

"It is felt that great danger lies in efforts suddenly to resume all the great building projects that have been held up.

"To avoid this danger it is planned to lay out a national program of construction work in the four great divisions—highway, railroad, municipal and private building.

"Thus labor will be steadied. Instead of an overwhelming rush of work at one moment and stagnation the next—a feast for labor followed by a famine—an adjustment of the program can provide continuous labor for everyone.

"By team work among all construction interests a clearing-house will be established to collect information on projected building. Obstacles to lowering the cost of construction will disappear.

"Labor will be better off, with steady wages the year around. The material manufacturer will be able to operate his factory on an even load. The contractor will not be held up for lack of material.

"In this manner the entire industry can be put on the same economical basis on which other industries are run.

"More than 200 national associations have joined in creating the American Construction Council. There are ten groups—architects, engineers, general contractors, subcontractors, construction labor, material and equipment manufacturers, material and equipment dealers, financial, bond, insurance and real estate organizations; public utility construction departments; and representatives of federal, state, county and municipal bureaus of departments concerned with construction.

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POROUS TILE IS NOT BEST DRAIN

Many Farmers Stick to Old-Fashioned Slick That Water Enters Through Walls.

POROSITY NOT GOOD QUALITY

Little Consideration Should Give to Most Skeptical That Openings Afford Ample Space for Admission of Moisture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Among the old-fashioned beliefs in connection with the action of tile drains is the one that the water enters not through the open spaces in joints but through the walls of the tile. The fact that drains composed of hard burned or even glazed tile are found to operate as well as the most porous ones has not served completely to dispel this delusion, says the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture. Occasionally this view is set forth by writers. The makers even advertise



Place Tile as Close Together as Possible for Best Results.

their ware as "porous" in the mistaken belief that this is a desirable quality, whereas the contrary is true.

Ample Entry for Water.

Only a brief consideration of the matter should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the openings between the tiles afford ample entry for the water—and why should the water force an entry through the walls when the open door is there? The processes of manufacture do not permit of a tile with absolutely true and smooth ends. Pick out two of the most perfectly-shaped ones and it will be found that one cannot abut them together without leaving a considerable opening. In the ordinary run of tile-laying an opening of at least one-eighth inch is to be expected. This one-eighth inch around the periphery of, say, six-inch tile, gives an entrance of two and one-half square inches at each joint. Thus in eleven joints—a length of only twelve feet of six-inch drain—there is an entrance area equal to the cross-sectional area of the tile. In a drain of only moderate length there is likely to be available a dozen times more opening than the interior capacity of the tile can make use of.

Porosity Not Wanted.

One need not fear that the water cannot enter the tile. Place them as close together as possible, turning them around to get the closest possible fit. There need be no hesitation in the use of hard-burned tile, or, if available, sewer pipe with "bell" ends. Durability and strength are the qualities wanted—not porosity. In fact, porosity usually means inferiority, and is to be avoided, especially where the tile are laid above the frost line or so close to the surface as to be affected by the wheels of vehicles of heavy farm machinery.

Loose Hay Hard to Handle

Use of Press Makes It Comparatively Easy Matter to Store and Transport.

Loose hay is a bulky product and extremely difficult to handle in large quantities. Before the practice of pressing hay into bales became common it was difficult and expensive to transport this feed except to the extent of loading it on wagons and hauling it to a nearby town or city. As a result, the matter of supply and demand was quite largely local, and frequently there was wide variation in prices offered in different localities.

With the coming of the hay press, it was possible to put hay into bales which were easily handled, greatly reducing the space required for a given amount of hay, and making it possible to transport hay for long distances at costs which were not prohibitive.

Protect Stock from Flies

Mixture of Penicillin, Alcohol and Fish Oil Is Recommended as Being Good.

This is the season when flies are pestering the horses, cattle and other farm animals. The following named remedy is claimed to afford absolute protection:

Penicillin, one ounce; alcohol, two ounces; fish oil, one-half pint.

Mix in a bottle and shake well before using. Apply lightly to the animal's coat each morning, and for 24 hours he will be immune from flies. Be careful to use the preparation lightly or it will irritate the hair. The bottle will last a number of years. Any drug store can supply the ingredients.

MOISTURE CAPACITY OF SOIL INCREASED

Organic Matter in Any Form Is of Much Benefit.

Activities of Bacteria Largely Dependent on Supply of Decaying Material—Food and Air of Great Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
In addition to adding plant food to the soil and improving its texture, organic matter, supplied by green-manure crops, stable manure, or in any other form, adds greatly to the moisture-holding capacity. It has been shown, says the United States Department of Agriculture, that while 100 pounds of sand can hold only 25 pounds of water and 100 pounds of clay 50 pounds, the same weight of humus or decaying organic matter will hold 100 pounds.

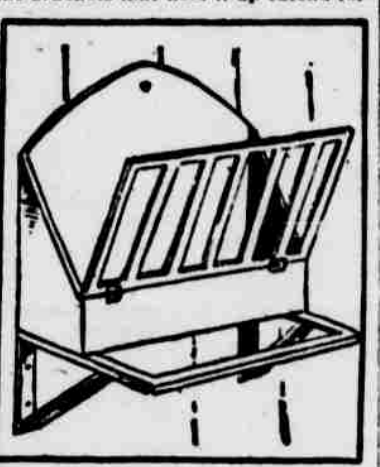
Clay soil containing organic matter is more friable than similar soil without organic matter. When the organic matter is entirely removed the clay remains compact during freezing and thawing. When the organic matter is returned the soil crumbles after freezing, just as the original soil.

Not only do the higher plants grow better in a soil rich in organic matter, but the activities of the soil bacteria are largely dependent on the supply of decaying vegetable matter. These bacteria need food and air. Their food is the dead vegetable matter, which they break down and make available to the higher plants. Most beneficial bacteria use air, and this they find more abundantly in a soil supplied with organic matter than in stiff clays poor in it. In sandy soils there is air enough, but the addition of humus helps to hold moisture and so benefits the bacteria as well as the higher plants.

DRY MASH HOLDER FOR HENS

Device Takes Up No Floor Space, but Is Easily Accessible—Also Holds Water.

Near-perfection in a dry mash holder for poultry is reached in the device shown below. The slats open to receive the mash and the bottom of the frame when closed makes a guard to keep the hens from throwing the feed out of the box. The feeder takes up no floor room, but is perfectly accessible to the fowls because the brackets that hold it up extend forward.



Perfect Dry Mash Holder.

ward a few inches to support also an alighting perch, on which the hens can stand while eating. The same arrangement, but with a shorter box, would serve admirably to hold the water pail or fountain.—Farm Journal.

MOTION PICTURE SHOWS BEES

Need for Regulating Colony From Time to Time and Proper Management Is Shown.

Bee keepers will be interested in a new motion picture prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture showing the best practice in handling bees and the control of bee diseases. The film, which is called "Keeping Bees at Work," is intended to supplement a picture entitled "Bees—How They Live and Work," issued some time ago for more popular use.

The new picture shows the need for regulating the colony from time to time, the way to prepare the bees for wintering, the time to unpack the hives, the control of the swarm, and other details of management. The fact that the bureau of entomology will examine samples of combs to identify diseases and advise on their control is brought out.

The film is in one reel, and may be borrowed by extension workers and others entitled to the privilege, or prints may be purchased for approximately the cost of making them, which is about \$37.

CANAS POISONOUS TO STOCK

Heaviest Losses Caused Among Sheep Flocks—Doubtful Species Are Now Recognized.

Death canas, of which there are four principal species in the range country of the West, although causing the heaviest losses among sheep, are also poisonous to horses and cattle. Under range conditions cattle are seldom poisoned. Horses are frequently made sick, but deaths are rare. A few cases are known where persons have been fatally poisoned by the weed. Children have eaten the buds out of curiosity and adults have gathered the plant, mistaking it for the edible sage. The United States Department of Agriculture has not found a remedy for poisoning by death canas, but the deadly species are now recognized, and ranchers may safeguard their flocks.

Feeding Geese Grain.

Grain fed to geese should be dropped into a deep pan of water, for there are insect pests which annoy them, and plunging into the water after their food, which is natural to them in a wild state, cures them from these pests.

SENSIBLE BATHING SUITS; MANY QUAIN REVIVALS

THERE are bathing suits and bathing suits, some of them destined by their designers for bathers who "go out to swim," and others apparently for those who "hang their clothes on a hickory limb but don't go near the water." These last are the colorful and interesting beach suits, made to be cool and worth looking at. Between the regulation swimming suits and the beach suits are all those sensible and practical bathing suits of knitted or woven wool, like those shown in the picture, that are worn by the great majority of people.

For all their sports women have come to demand sensible and comfortable clothes, but they insist that the



Two Sensible Bathing Suits.

element of style be not forgotten in any of them. Therefore, manufacturers see to it that even bathing suits are attractive as well as practical, and designers have an eye to the several types of figures to be suited. The average figure looks well in a regulation bathing suit. They are made with varied neck lines and arm-eyes, and many other little details are managed to help out in the matter of becomingness.

The pretty suit at the left of the two pictured is made of dark blue wool jersey and has knee length trunks attached to a form-fitting overgarment that reaches nearly to the knees. It has a round neck line and wide, shaped shoulder straps that but-

nesses an heirloom, now is the time to wear it.

There is an immense variety in fashions for evening include gauze and lace mounted on shell, ivory, and transparent celluloid sticks. Spangles still twinkle and painted flowers still bloom on these gauze and lace fans and they vary greatly in size and shape. Very pretty little affairs are made by painting small palm-leaf fans a light color, binding them with narrow satin ribbon shirred on and winding the handles with ribbon. They are further decked out with little nosegays of gay organdie or millinery flowers.

Combs of tortoise shell or other transparent celluloid are made in large



Some Accessories.

ton at the front. Black hose and black bathing shoes are worn with this modest suit, and it needs only a close-fitting, rubber cap to insure its wearer complete comfort in the water.

Two colors appear in the youthful suit at the right. The trunks, of the dark color, are shorter than knee length, and the arm-eyes is built out by a band in the lighter color, which also forms a vest in the overgarment. White stockings rolled down at the top and black bathing shoes are worn with it.

In the thousand and one accessories of dress with which women

patterns and set with colored or white rhinestones for evening and afternoon wear. The vogue for earrings appears to increase along with other revivals and now come lace mitts following in the wake of long skirts.

But beads of all kinds, lead by beautiful pearls, remain the most popular of all adornments. The fad just now is for three strands fastened with one clasp.

Julia B. Boring
CONTRIBUTOR TO VICTORIAN REVIVAL

MILLINERY NOTE
A hat with a broken brim is the height of chic in Paris. Trimming porch over and under the brim, which may be of more indentation, or a fairly wide gap. In the latter case the gap is filled in with feathers, feathers or ribbon netting. If the hat is wide and with an unbroken brim, it must narrow sharply in front and back. Crinolines have retained their popularity, though the town wear the hat of crinolines is the crown.

Stenciled Gowns.
It is smart now to have one's evening gown stenciled in elaborate patterns. The stenciling is little more than a brushing on of gold and silver powders. The powder comes off easily, and dresses so ornamented, though exquisite to behold, must be worn with the utmost care. Velvets and chiffons in long, sweeping trains, are being lightly stenciled in classic or modern designs. Since the powder is put on so lightly, the effect is that of a gold or silver shimmer.